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most States and how much needed real protection may be even in localities considered peaceful. He can hardly realize how ineffective and how subject to abuse are the workings of the old-fashioned sheriff-and-constable system. Finally he cannot be expected to know what is involved in the selection and discipline of a force like that which Pennsylvania now has. In Pennsylvania the "Black Hussars," as they were called, encountered a good deal of political opposition. The independence of the organization made it offensive to politicians of a certain type, and labor leaders viewed it askance. Now the State Police has won so firm a place in the affections of farmer-folk and village-folk that hardly the rashest politician would venture to attack it, and it has been called in to protect from violence bodies of striking workmen.

The work of the Pennsylvania State Police has been extremely various. It is well known that a comparatively small number of these trained men have often suppressed riots without bloodshed; their work in tracking down every variety of criminal, in protecting farmers from trespass, in preventing forest fires, finding lost children, and the like, has not received so wide a publicity. To them Pennsylvania owes her freedom from bucket shops. Between 1905, when the force was organized, and 1915, these State policemen made 27,660 arrests, on charges varying from cruelty to animals to counterfeiting, and of these 20,321 resulted in convictions, for every man on the force must know the law thoroughly and must be able to base his case upon sufficient testimony.

The story of the Pennsylvania State Police is very fully told by Katherine Mayo in her book, *Justice to All*. A narrative recording the exploits of disciplined efficiency is always fascinating. This one is particularly so; some of the chapters of the book are hero-stories and some are first rate detective stories. The book is aimed at the general reader; it is interesting enough to be read purely for pleasure; and it should exert a considerable influence.

A WOMAN AND THE WAR. By THE COUNTESS OF WARWICK. New York: George H. Doran Company, 1916.

A perusal of numerous war-time books may well leave one with the impression that the whole literary effort in this direction has been rather barren of results.

But even the most jaded reader of war literature may make an exception in favor of the recent book by the Countess of Warwick, *A Woman and the War*. For this is an entirely unpretentious and hopeful volume. It is not a book of analyses and conclusions, but frankly a collection of opinions and hopes and inspirations. The articles comprised in the volume were written from time to time "on the spur of vital moments, when some of the tendencies of the

evil times through which we are living seemed to call for immediate protests." Every one sounds the note of idealism and of humanity. Each is both eloquent and practical in its appeal, expressing its message in phrases as crisp as those of the practised journalist and more thrilling than those of any sermon.

There is need, thinks Lady Warwick, for the cultivation of a kind of courage even greater than that of the men who face annihilation in the trenches: there is a call for "heroes of thought to do battle with all the evils that make it possible for men who have no quarrel to assemble in their millions for mutual destruction." The fight may well be a long and bitter one, yet "paganism," the author reminds us, "was a more terrible force than militarism in the years of the advent of Christ, and it was overthrown by the labors of one man and his tiny following." The thought is not wholly new, but there is something new in the freshness and fervor with which it is expressed. No one but a woman, one feels, could voice this view with quite so convincing a mingling of pain in the present and faith for the future.

In discussing such subjects as England's drink legislation, nursing in war time, child labor, woman's work in the land, the sacrifice of youth in battle, race suicide, the author aims straight at truth and hits out at cant and hypocrisy with a refreshing frankness and disregard of conventional views. The need of new life to fill the gaps in war-riddled populations, the peril of a stationary or declining birth-rate, puts upon women a heavy responsibility, from which Lady Warwick has faith that they will not shrink; yet it may well be that they will in the future demand for their offspring a greater security than heretofore against the evils of poverty and war. Before this demand becomes effective, "woman must abjure her idols, she must follow the path of pain and suffering a little longer, she must learn for herself through bitter experience how great a curse war is"; but ultimately she will understand her duty and her power and her influence may prove decisive.